ANOTHER ICE BRIDGE.

The Solid Ice Jammed Again Between Brooklyn and New York.

CROSSING FROM BOTH SIDES.

Parties Caught on the Drifting Floe and Thoroughly Chilled Before Reaching the Shore.

An Arctic wave swept yesterday over the city. Arctic chilliness filled the air. An arctic visionanother ice bridge across the East River-greeted the gaze of thousands. The novelty of the spectacle, following so close on the heels of the late ice bridge in the same locality, was somewhat lessened; but none the less exciting and thrilling were the scenes attending its crossing. But while from passing ferryboats and from throngs lining the wharves in the vicinity there was a painfully intent watching of those trusting themselves to this unstable bridge, and while all knew that if by any chance the pent-up tide should obtain the mastery and sunder the icy fetters holding it in subjection, dismay and disaster and wrath would in all probability overtake the daring adventurers, there was still a strong admixture of the ludicrous. The scene from the distance, so particularly diminutive looked the scattered pedestrians, called up that poesic picture of life in the Arctic regions:—

When the short-legged Esquimaux Waddle in the ice and snow, And the playful polar bear Nips the hunter unaware.

It seemed for all the world a segment of the frigid zone. All the details, the comic and the serio-comic intermingling, of incidents might be indefinitely enlarged.

THE BRIDGE. So narrow was the bridge, nowever, that but few, comparatively, passed over, probably not much over one or two score altogether, though the lools are not all dead, and though a few coming properly within this populous category risked their lives in going across. The general sentiment

Was not—
See the stately Polar bears.
See the stately Polar bears,
Waltz around the pole in pairs,
And the state of two was
Bare his task of two was
While the bold sea unicorn
Caimiy takes an extra horn,
bears, taking all the risk

It was far better, taking all the risks into consideration, and especially in view of the intense cold and keenly cutting wind, to emulate the unicorn's example. And it was cold, and not drinks were in order. Such severe weather has rarely been ex-

perienced here. At eleven o'clock in the morning the East River piers from Fulton to Wall street were crowded with people who were amusedly watching the efforts of nine unfortunate individuals imprisoned upon the ice bridge. When the contact of the flue was first made with the New York shore fitteen brave or perhaps toolhardy adventurers leaped upon the ice and started for Brooklyn. Six of them succeeded without serious difficulty or trouble; but the remainder discovered that they were too late, and stood blankly gazing at the Brooklyn wharves over a clear space of ley water more than twenty feet in width between the edge of the floe and the shore. No tugs or boats were at the time available, so after a momentary discussion the entire party started back at a brisk run, hoping to reach the New York shore before the implacable tide or a passing boat should sever their connection with dry land. In this endeavor also they were too late, and they stared at each other reproachfully when they discovered another watery channel separating them from the New York shore which they had imprudently left on the trail security of an ice bridge. There was not much time for deliberation. It was nearly high water, and the veriest tyro in glacial philosophy knows that the ebb tide portends a general break up and destruction of ice barriers in the East River. This fact seemed to be appreciated by the involuntary voyagers on the floe, and with cries and gestures they besought assistance. One corpulant individual, who might have sat for the photograph of Mr. Pickwick after "breaking in" at Mr. Wardle's scating party, rushed to and fro frantically upon this treacherous floe, and, finally, in atter despair took an attitude of resignation with legs extended, and vigorously waved a handkercalef as a signal of distress in his right hand. A small tugboat startled gallantly to the rescue, but striking the floe with unanticipated force, the brittle ice parted just between

the cold, bring chasm. GRACEFULLY BALANCING BIMSELP other carefully over the vawning abyse, and with s celerity unexpected in one of his years, he swittly ran to rejoin his companions in misjortune. By this time the floe had moved slowly up the By this time the flos had moved slowly no the river until its apper edge was almost abreast of Fution erry. Several tugs were trying to lorce a passage through the dritting cakes to the sold ice. In order to rescue the daring hime, but in value. Great masses of floating cakes prevented their approach, and in several instances the boats were themselves so completely imprisoned for the time as not to be able to advance or retreat, but floated neiplessly along with he tide. During all this time the Fulton and Wall street lerryboats were running regularly, though in some cases their trips were prolonged by the floating ice. The bridge of ice extended only from Manden lane to Wall street, and until twelve o'clock no very serious troub'e was experienced at any of the ferries. At noon the floe had moved nearly up to hosevelt street, and then the tide commenced to ebo. The Fulton lerry boats were collized for several trips to make a detour to gain the Brooklyn landing, but the dealy thus caused did not exceed a few minutes, except in the case of one boat which was an hour in crossing. The nine men caught on the fee manaced finally to gain the Brooklyn shore by waiting until the floe struck it near Fulton street, when until the floe struck it bear fulton street, when they clambered up the wharf, vowing audioly never again to put their faith in ice bridges. It is fortunate that no one of the adventurous party received an involuntary cold bath. The ice was fully ten inches tinck, the newly formed portions being exceedingly strong and firm, though the old ice was apparently rotten and honeycombed. Several

the legs of the typical Pickwick, and for a moment

it was leared that he must inevitably drop into

inily ten inches thick, the newly formed portions being exceedingly strong and firm, though the old lice was apparently rotten and honeycombed. Several

TUGS ATTACKED IT from different points, and, with the assistance of the Sound steamer Narraganset, succeeded in breaking it up, with the exception of one large mass of about 200 acet square, which resisted all assaults. The new suip Ocean King lying at the foot of Maideu lane, seemed to be headquarters for spectrors. Not only was ner deck diled with eager observers, but a lew adventurous gamins crawled up the rigging and made amusing comments upon the scene. One small boy, in anticipation of a continuance of the "bridge," had expended his capital upon a pair of old-fashioned skates, which he expected to hire out. He arrived at the whari just in time to see the floe part gracefully from the shore.

While the lie ordings continued many attempts were made by tags and other steamers to force a passage. While there was no difficulty in steaming from shore to shore, both above and below the frozen neit, the liee offered a serious obstacle to boats going up and down the river. A large flug, by a desperate rush under a init head of steam, managed to break a temperary channel from Wall street to Maiden lane, but there stuck last, with the broken cakes pilled one upon another in from the let of the artack, but were in their turn detented, and retired from the let partier, but there stuck inst, with the progen cakes pilled one upon another in from the street of Maiden lane, but there stuck last, with the broken cakes pilled one upon another in from the street of Maiden lane, but there stuck inst, with the progen cakes pilled one upon another in from the street of the liter of the artack, but were in their turn detented, and retired from the stone has shall not steam the street of the liter of the liter of the artack, but were in their turn detented, and retired from the sweet and the street of the loce, and was hopelessly imbaided in the Eoc. With a very shall be a simply

A lew Brooklyhites on their way to this city. The thermometer has ranged in not wishing to be obtdone by their New York | degrees below zero all day here.

brothers in daring and axility, concluded to cross on the temporary toe bridge, and so boidly struck out to walk across the swood, broad street which reached from shore to shore. Three of them, after a severe struggie, succeeded in making the shippery passage and getting ashore aust below Manden lane. The kee parted, however, before the rest of them could effect a landing, and they immediately turned to go back; but the efforts of the tuglocats and of the steamer Narragansett to make their way up and down the river had by this time cut a channel again through the main cake of ice, and the voragers were left drilling helplessiy on the river. From the frantic efforts help lessiy on the river. From the frantic efforts they made to attract the attention of passing tugs it was evident that they were either bady irightened or suffering severely from cold. Not being acie to secure assistance on the New York side they made what speed they could toward the Brooklyn shore, but the techad parted from the dock and nothing was left them but the nope that some of the many tings woose crews were watching them would at last to able to reach and rescue them. brothers in daring and axility, concluded to cross on the temperary ice bridge, and so boidly struck snore, but the tee had parted from the dock and nothing was left them but the nope that some of the many tugs whose crews were watching them would at last on able to reach and rescue them. At this juncture one of the adventurers, a mere lad, made a beld jump to reach a cake of receivant was floating hear him toward the snore, but he missed his mark and landed in the river. His companions soon rescued him, however, and a few minutes later, nearly dead with cold, he was hauled on board of a small tugboat that had been sent out from Martin's dock, on the Brocklyn side. Some of them were so stiff from the frost that they had tojbe drawn up by a rope, and it is doubtful if they could have held out much longer. It was stated at the Fulton street terry that a considerable amount of money had been bet that the men would safely cross on the ice. It is pretty safe to bet that they will not try it again, unless they are better satisfied of the solidity of this ice bridge and its shore attach ments than they found it yesterday morning. The lad who fell into the river, judging from his lamentations, will certainly never try the experiment again, for the materings between his soons and sighs plainly indicated to the bearers that he expected such a "warming" when he got home that the blasts of winter would not affect him for at least the rest of the day.

pected such a "waraming" when he got home that
the blasts of winter would not affect him for at
least the rest of the day.

It was with no small dread that the inhabitants
of New Jersey got up yesterday morning, put their
noses out of their windows and snifed the winiry
olast. Memories of involuntary excursions down
the Bay and up the river came upon them with
unpleasant pertinactly and formed another argument for rapid transit in New York. The lee
which was lived by the current to the New York
side of the North River was rather trabulesome.
Some of it was in large clocks, which both impeded
the ferryboats and did some little damage to the
shipping at the wharves. It cases where it was
wedged in between the piers the smaller kind of
vessels were more or less damaged.

The various lines of terryboats were seriously
delayed and all of them experienced much difficuity. So great was the obstruction that the
managers of the Pavonia terry decided not to run
their uptown boats until the river becomes more
massable.

their uptown boats until the river becom

their uptown boats until the treer becomes more pussable.

The sound prozen over.

In the upper part of the East River and through Hell Gate navigation was simply an impossibility. The cakes of floating ice caught in the eddles would be whirled about and hurried along to swell the mass which was already choking the entrance to Long Island Sound. During the afternion the novel spectacle of an ice bridge, from whitestone, on the Long Island side, to the West-chester shore, was witnessed. No one was foolhardy enough to venture across on the frail structure, but the "Frost King" asserted his authority so are as to put a veto upon any of the coastwise so far as to put a veto upon any of the coastwise steamers passing through to New York.

THE COLDEST DAY.

The cold wave which has been sweeping over this locality for the past few days, with a keen westerly wind as the motive power, cuminated yesterday, and pressing cown upon the mercury in the thermometer in front of the HERALD Building lowered it to zero, while in more exposed positions it sunk three degrees lower. The effect upon the moving population in the streets was very pronounced. Anxious pedestrians, seemingly unable to gauge the cold by their sensations, stopped to cast a hurried glance at the phenomenon presented by the instrument, and satisfied that the occasion warranted the projoundest shudder and the most rapid pace, hurried away with heads bowed to the blast. Unfortunate omnibus drivers, perched up above the mass, fair game for the with garments as varied in color as Joseph's coat, and insensibly hurried their horses beyond the traditional rate of six miles per hour. Car drivers and car conductors seemed intent on stamping holes in the platforms, and unwittingly cast a scowling giance upon the passenger whose signal temporarily retarded their movement toward the stable and warmth. "How cold it is!" was the greeting from everybody, ejaculated as though thrown out by a spring and with much indifference as to the character of the response. The wind, which continued to blow fiercely, added discomfort to the suffering by carrying the dust and durt into the eyes of the passer by, calling forth anothermas, not out but deep, upon the diatory movements of the Street Cleaning Department.

At three c'clock in the morning the mercury stood at five above, from whence it gradually and slowly descended uptin nine c'clock, when it touched zero. It rose a lew degrees during the middle of the day, but sunk again to near the zero point in the alternoon, thus uninsing the coidest day of the season, although not the lowest temperature, as for a short time on the loth of January the mercury resched six below, and on the 14th of the same month, at six in the morning, it teached three below zero.

The following is the average temperature for the month of January during the past four years, from which it will be seen that the past month was the coldest during that time:—

January, 1873. 29.713

January, 1873. 27.302

January, 1873. 27.302

January, 1873. 27.302

January, 1873. 24.088

The following record with show the changes in the temperature during the past recurred was a month that the past month was the coldest during that time: wind, wrapped themselves up like Laplanders, with garments as varied in color as Joseph's coat,

January, 1873. 34.084

January, 1875. 24.088

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building, New York:—

1874. 1875.

3 A. M. 19 5 3:30 P. M. 32 3 6 A. M. 18 3 6 P. M. 30 3 9 A. M. 22 0 0 P. M. 23 4 12 M. 29 3 12 P. M. 27 2

Average temperature yesterday. 274

Average temperature for corresponding date last year. 25%

THE COLD IN CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 9, 1875. The harbor here is trozen over tight and strong. and this afternoon people on toot and in sleighs were crossing on the ice from the east to the west shore-a circumstance not known before in more than forty years. Up to last night the steamboats have made irregular trips between this port and New York, but it is doubtful if more will be attempted until the weather moderates. Officers of the steamers Continental and New Haven report that they encountered continuous fields of ice from New York to this port yesterday, and that their vessels were damaged in forcing their way through. Bridgeport harbor is scaled for a time, and no vessels can pass in or out at present. The same can be said I Southport, Westport, Norwalk and Mianus at Cos Cou, from each of which the eye falls, as it Cos Coo, from each of which the eye lalls, as it stretches far away, upon nothing but ice. Old fishermen claim that the Sound is actually frozen over. A properier is asnore on the bar northeast of Faulkhand's Island, and, as she lies in an exposed postion, it is leared that she will go to pieces. No communication has been had with her from the shore on account of the ice; but it is believed that the keeper of the lightnouse on the shand has visited her and made provision for rescuing the ciew. Additional mormation has reached here to the effect that two tuy-boats, with three barges in tow, all belonging to the Eastern Transportation Company, are displessly frozen in, in the middle of the Sound, of Captain's Island. At last accounts they could not move and fears are entertained that they will have to be abandoned by their crews, who may find it difficult to reach the main land anye. Three or four West Indiams, bound for this port, are of the entrance of the harbor, with no prospect of being able to get in or, even to make their way to a more southern port. Such a long period of extreme could has not been known in these parts since the whiter of 1855-57. During that winter, havingation wholly ceased, the steamer running between this city and New York not making a single trip from January 28 to Feoruary 28. It how looks as if the other experiences of that year might be repeated. Everywhere in the city water pipes are freezing and cursting, and in case of ire it is leared a prompt supply of water might not readily be obtained. The steamer Laura, of the Bridgeport line, was more than welve hours making her last trip from New York arriving at hall-past two to-may. She will not eave here. Sould the wind unit to-night and the cold continue to increase as it has cone, the specticle of Long Island Sound completely freeze over the morning. stretches far away, upon nothing but ice. Old

THE COLD SNAP IN DUTCHESS COUNTY. DUTCHESS JUNCTION, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1875. The cold this morning is intense. From different parts of Dutchess county reports show the average temperature to be five degrees below

THE COLDEST DAY. PROVIDENCE. R. L., Feb. 9, 1874. This bas been the coldest day of the season here. the mercury being almost down to zero.

BELOW ZERO. ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1973. The thermometer has ranged from six to eight

THE STATE CAPITAL

Debate on the Cruelty to Children Bill.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

Mr. Bryant's Reception by the Legislature.

ALBANY, Feb. 9, 1875. I have it from good authority that official charges are now in the hands of Governor Tilden against the New York Fire Commissioners, Dock commissioners and Corporation Counsel Smith. Application at the Executive office for the documents to-day was met with a non-committal answer both as to the papers in question and also as to their probable disposition. The Governor will not give any information upon such points until the whole business of investigation by him is concluded and his mind made up as to final action. Mr. Stebbins, his private secretary, is equally silent.

A caucus of the democratic members of the Legislature is called for to-morrow afternoon. The Costigan bill and future movements of the party in Albany, it is understood, will be the main topics of consultation.

The reception of Mr. Bryant by the Legislature to-day absorbed much of the attention of the senate and Assembly. In the latter body a heated discussion arose on the proposed enactment for

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN. The nature and scope of this bill I have already explained. It is an important measure, particularly to New York city, so densely populated by the poorer classes. Mr. John T. McGowan opened the debate in a somewhat lengthy speech. He argued against the provisions of the bill and gave some reasons why it should not pass. He contended that it was a sectarian measure and intended to strike at the children of the poor. Mr. McGowan said he came from a city of over one million inhabitants, twothirds of whom belonged to the Catholic faith, in which he had been educated. It was the opinion of the speaker that the bill was aimed at this particular sect. Mr. Leo C. Dessar followed in a similar line

of argument and made a speech in opposition to the bill. He remarked that the words 'ill treated and neglected" were too broad and indefinite and conferred vast and limitless power upon the society. They could be made instruments of persecution and oppression. The bill was chiefly detrimental to the poor population residing in tenement houses, whose children could be taken away on a mere pretext. Surely the poor and indigent loved their children as fervently as wealthy parents. He was of opinion that the law as it now stands was sufficiently ample to protect children against abuse and ill-treatment, and argued that it was against public policy to create corporations to usurp the functions of the tribunals of justice. He (Mr. Dessar) would soon introduce a bill amending the law in regard to ill-treatment of children, which would tend to remove any existing evils on this subject without danger of sectarian influences. The pro. posed enactment further superseded the writ of habeas corpus, which did not permit children to be taken away from the parents having lawful custody of them.

Mr. John C. Brogan, of New York, spoke in opposition to the bill. These speakers were followed by Mr. T. C.

Campbell, Mr. F. W. seward and Mr. Alvord in support of the measure. These gentiemen rejuted the arguments in opposition, and stated emphatically that no motives of a sectarian character were at the buttom of the movement. It was simply introduced for the purpose of giving a corporation a standing in court, in order that such body might look after the interests of neglected children.

Further consideration of the matter was laid over until Thursday morning next.

THE SEVENTH REDISENT ARMORY GROUND.

Mr. Staut to-day introduced a bill which provides for the repeal of the act passed by the last Legislature giving a valuable piece of property, between Sixty-flith and Sixty-sixth streets and Fourth and Madison avenues to the Seventh regiment, on which to erect un armory. The gentleman claims that this giving away of city property for such an object was an outrage upon the taxpayers. the arguments in opposition, and stated emphatic-

payers.

AFIER THE ICE COMPANIES.

Mr. Scudder to-day presented a bill which, if passed, will prohibit the cutting up of ice within one-quarter of a mile of any nignway crossing a river or scream. Intringement of the law is made

ment.

GREEN'S LOBBY MOVEMENTS.

In anticipation of the Costigan bill coming up today in the Assembly, Green's lobby were on hand
in force, headed by Mr. Charles Swan. A small
pamphiet containing a fulsome eulogy of Green,
and printed in his interest, was circulated among

pamphlet containing a fulsome eulogy of Green, and printed in his interest, was circulated among the members.

The FIFTH AVENUE PAVEMENT.

The Committee on Cities of the Assembly, of which Mr. James Daly is chairman, had again under consideration, this afternoon, the bill in relation to the repaying of Fitth avenue. Mr. F. W. Seward made a speech in support of the bill and advocated its passage. The Cierk read the following despaten:

"The undersigned, property holders not residing on Fitth avenue, approve the bill introduced by you for its repavement, and especially the provision providing for its cost by a general assessment, and hope that it will speedily become a law. Thomas Storm, F. J. Bunstead, Lot C. Clark, Edward Scheil, A. R. Wetmore, George C. Wetmore, Joseph T. Low, John J. Donaldson, James C. Spencer, William E. Dodge, Jr., Alexander P. Irwin, Edward H. Ludlow, R. T. Ford, Henry A. Mott, isnat E. Taylor,"

Remarks were also made in support of the bill by Gotonel Wagstaff, formerly memoer of Assembly, and objections as to its probable unconstitutionality explained.

A profest was read from a property owner on the avenue, named Cornelus O'keilly, in opposition to a patent pavement.

Mr. William J. McAlpin, the engineer, and Mr. Nics, a lawyer, were heard as to the nature and value of pavement which should be used upon the avenue.

whice, a lawyer, were heard as to the nature and value of pavement which should be used upon the avenue.

Assemblyman Daly stated that the committee did not propose to report any bill which directed a particular pavement to be used, as that was entraily, in their opinion, the province of the local authorities to determine.

Mr. G. F. Daly contended that the bill, as presented, directed the employment of the Graham-tie pavement to the exclusion of all other aspoint material. The experience in European cities and shown that the asphalt used there made the best pavement yet obsovered, and that an opportunity should be given for compatition.

No conclusion was arrived at by the committee.

Did. BRYANT AND THE LEGISLATURE.

At noon to-day the committee of the Senate proceeded to the Executive Chamber and escorted William Cuilen Bryant to the Senatos rising as the distinguished man entered.

Governor Tiden sent an elegant bouquet of flowers to the desk of the President of the Senate. Entering the chamber Mr. Bryant was introduced by Senator Robertson as follows:

Mr. President, I have the honor to present you the most distinguished citizen of our state—I might say of our country—withiam Culien Bryant.

SPEECH OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
Presucent Dorsheimer then invited Mr. Bryant
to a seat on his right. When all were again
seated, President Dorsheimer said:-

to a seat on his figur. When all were again seated, President Dorsneimer said:

Sanatora-You have sought for this opportunity to pay a signa, tribute of respect to one of your reliable of the said as the said of the said o

MR. BRYANT'S REPLY.

At the conclusion of Lieutenaut Governor Dorselmer's address Mr. Bryant, in reply, said:— Mr. Donsummer and Gestlemen of the Sexate—
You will pardon no it on fiduate say a tew words in
acanowice general of the inour conterfor upon me, i
mid myself somewhat embairssed on account o, the
nuvelfy of the ecasion. There is a little store, a story
some two thousand years out recorded crathanty in
Greek to believe—we the Greek had their lest books as

well as the English-in which it is related that a man lost his little child and made a runeral. A con-The Fifth Avenue Pavement Discussed in the Committee on Cities.

You come, gentlemen, as representatives of the arts, of the wealth and industry of this great state. On my except what you see before you, and that is an object entiting dispersportionately small compared with this imposing cyremony. Imposing ceremony.

Thave nothing to say, therefore, except to return my thanks for the great honor you have done me, and to add my wishes for your tuture career. My wish is that this session may prove honorable to yourselves and useful to the community; that it may be closed with credit and that it may be long remembered for the service it has done and the benefit it has conterred on the State to which you belong.

The Sanata the

has done and the beautif it has conterred on the State to which you belong.

The Sena'e then took a recess, when the Senators and a number of ladies were presented to Mr. Bryant wao, in response to a request from the little daugater of Senator Wood, took the reporter's coar of the Associated Press and wrote his autograph on the back of a card. After half an hour had eapsed the Senate resumed its session and adjourned.

THE ASSEMBLY RECEPTION.

At the conclusion of the proceedings in the Senate a large number of ladies entered the Assembly Chamber and were given seats in front of the Cierk's desk, upon which a large and beautiful bouquet of flowers, sent by Mrs. Peiton, was piaced. Among the ladies present were Miss Bryart, Mrs. Moses Y. Tilden, Mrs. Howard Townsend, Mrs. Mackey, Miss Townsend, Miss Reynolds, Miss Tilden, Miss McChalle, Mis. Chamberlain, Mrs. Frank Lesile and Miss Stevens.

The Assembly was called to order at one P. M., and shortly after the committee of the House, escorting Mr. William Chilen Bryant, entered the chamber. After Mr. Prince had introduced Mr. Bryant, Speaker McGuire addressed Mr. Bryant as 10100WS:—

SPEAKER M'GUIRE'S ADDRESS.

Ms. BRYANT-The people of the State of New Yors, through their representatives here assembled, have instructed me to welcome you in their hame to the capital, and extend to you, during your solourn in this city as the guest of ris Excellency the Governor, the privaleges of this shoot.

I need not assure you that it is a pleasure to perform this arrecable duty. Your long and distinguished services as a immanife, your excellent of the state of

I need not assure you that it is a pleasure to perform this agreeable duty. Your long and distinguished services as a journaist, your excited pariotism in public and unblemished purity in pervate life, your world wise fame as an author and poet, all combine in a pre-eminent degree to the popular demand of an expression to you of a cordial recognition and grateau appreciation left by the people of this state. To all classes of society, in whatever calling, procession or wocation, whether the aspiring politician or the initiate states and are crossing the appring politician or the initiate states man, the child of genius or the devote of leners, your name and services as a similar as household words.

We can be a subject of the control of the control of the foreign as a militar as household words.

We remain the of the control of the process of the control of the foreign as the control of the political inspiration when pointing the control of our political inspiration when pointing the process of the shibbeleths of party wariare; wont dinable a tariffer questions were the all absorbing topics for governmental action. We remember you as the fearness denouncer of wrong and official delinquency, the uncompromising for of all schemes of jobbing and number; the ardent rited of progress and reform; an able advocate for the maintenance of those principles underlying our fathic of government and a waterful senting to sound the starin whenever those principles underlying our fathic of civil liberty was invaded. We temember you as a coadjutor of and a co-worker with the band of men of the past generation, the most gitted, pure and pairlotte that this or say o her State produced, and to day we look upon you is the last surviving representative of that bright and bright and bright and bright and bright and bright and pairlotte that this or say o her State produced, and to day we look upon you is the last surviving representative of that bright and bright and bright and or the produced and vancement of the interests of a comm

And how peculiarly appropriate that you should arain visit this chamber, rendered classic by the cloquence of your early friends and associates, and once more view the place from which they started on the high road to tame, usenimess and power. Though their seats, as to them, are vacant, and their voices are hushed in death, their works live after them and their memories speak to you more cioquently than any words of mine.

Your devotion for haif a century to constitutional government, to the promotion of the interests of your country, to cannot be and dignifying labor, to the exposure try, to cannot be and dignifying labor, to the exposure try, to cannot be and dignifying labor, to the exposure try, to cannot be and dignifying labor, to the exposure try, to the exposure the hearts of the people, taised a distribution, have, in the hearts of the people, taised a distribution law, the hearts of the people, taised the more than the same that they cannot be used to distribute this granter building shall have crumbles; to dist and the monumental pisc has gone to demolition or decay, the name of Whitam Cullen Bryant will stand to in-effaceable letters of gold upon the pages of our history as the tearless advocate of right and the unflinching foo of wrong; one who, while teaching his fellow men their political duties, found time to adorn the literature of this country, which not only shed a matre upon the State and nation, but commands the homage and competit the a minimion of all English speaking people.

From the caim and more peaseful study of the scholar on the poop to comes your greatest renown—a relief and indication of all things he speaking people.

From the caim and more peaseful study of the scholar on the pool of the political teachings as well as in your scholastic attainments, in your long and useful fire, usualide in name and unspotted in reputation, the people of this State take great pride, and have doubted me as the presiding officer of this body, to convey to you an expression of their ments, in your lone and actual to people of this State take great pride, and have delated me. as the presiding officer of this body, to convey to you an expression of their respect and careem.

Vene able man, journalist, sage, author, statesman and poet, welcome, thrice welcome to this hait to receive the homes tendered by a creat and soverough people, and an assurance from them that

"When you are sent to rest.

You'll steep by all your country's wishes blest."

Inow have the honor to introduce to the Assembly Mr. william turlien Bryant.

I now have the honor to introduce to the Assembly Mr. William Cullen Bryant.

Mr. Bryant, in response, said:—

Gentlenen of the as Assembly. It would be the utimost stretch of the instering words which have been intered by the presiding officer of this assembly. It would be the utimost stretch of self-admiration to do so. You will allow me therefore, sentlemen to put a great deal of what has been said so well, or a great deal of the honor or the reception, to the oredit of old age. It! mon, my iriends, are ravitles, and ravity, you know is scarcely an element of value. And yet things that are not useful are sometimes rated at a high value on account of the circumstance that they are rarely to be met with. If pebbes were genree they would not be picked up and thrown at dogs, but would be sought after and collected by a second of the content of the content of the content of the content they are remained to the interest and be of the content of the conten therefore, only return my sincere thanks for the honor, both in their names and in my own, and to aid my best wishes—my wishes that the deliberations of this Assembly may ever be concensions just and honest; that no desire for solf-agrandizement or for pecuniary profit may ever tain their reputation; that the labors of this Assambly performed in this session may be hereafter recorded as an honor to them and to the credit or the State which they represent.

Great appliance followed this address, and the Assembly took a recess for half an hour that its members might be presented to the visitor.

OBITUARY. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BEEKMAN.

Benjamin Franklin Beekman, one of New York's most honorable and enterprising business men, died at the Windsor House, in this city, yesterday noon, of pheumonia, in the forty-sixth year of his age, after an illness of less than a week. Until ednesday last his health was apparently perfect, when he complained of a pain in the left chest, and, although Drs. Flint, Gilchrist, Otis and other

prominent physicians attended, he sunk rapilly until his death. The deceased was a native of Rocky Hill, Monmouth county, N. J., but from early manhood resided in New York. He comearly manhood resided in New York. He commenced his business careor as clerk in a silk importing house, but shortly afterward began the same business on his own account, founding the house of B. F. Beekman & Co., importers of silk and straw goods, continuing an active member of the same until, about five years ago, he retired, stail retaining a special interest in the firm which is now S. A. Beekman & Co., No. 527 Broadway. Although retired from active commercial pursuits als continued. At the time of his death he was President of the Exchange Savings Bank. President of the Merchange Savings Bank. President of the Merchange Savings Bank. President of the Twenty-third Street Horse Railfond Company, director of the Twenty-third Street Horse Railfond Company, director of the Christopher Street Railfond on New Jersey. The deceased was a prominent member of Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.'s caurch, being one of the founders of the same. While eschewing to a great extent political he, Mr. Beekman was always a democrat, but would never consent to noid office, atthough repeatedly solicited. Last fall he was persauded to allow his name to be put on the Offendorfer theet for Alderman-at-Large. As an upright and charituble citizen the deceased was neld in the nighest esceeding by all who knew him. Quiet and unostentatious in his pailantropy, he frequently gave large sums for charitable purposes, and was ever ready to manced his business career as clerk in a silk imzen the deceased was neid in the highest the by all who knew him. Quiet and unostentatious in his philanturopy, he frequently gave targe sums for charitable purposes, and was ever ready to lend a nelping hand in cases of need. As trustee and executor of estates he was much sought for, and at the time or his death occupied those p sitions in several instances. The body will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery from the Church of Dr. Stephen il. Trug, Jr., on Friday morning, at eleven o'clock. The deceased leaves a wife, but no collision.

JAMES W. PAULDS. Mr. James W. Fanida, a retired merchans of New York, and one of the representatives of a class which, by the ravages of death, is fast becoming extinct, died on Monday evening in this city. The deathbed scene was one of unusual solemnity, as were with him in his last moments. Deceased was the grandfather of the well known philanthrophis, Br. Wilham Faulds Thoms. The inneral will take pade to-morrow, at one O'clock, from his late residence, No. 210 East Forty-fifth atreet.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

The Bar Association held a regular monthly meeting last evening. Mr. C. H. Pacips offered the to lowing resolutions, which were unanimously

A CONTRAST.

The Tilden-Bryant Festival Reception, as Seen By a Novice.

OLD DAYS COMPARED WITH THE NEW.

"Hunger Has Reformed the Democrats-The Lean Dog Has Had His Probation."

PENTECOSTAL APPEARANCES.

ALEANY, Feb. 9, 1875. Last night, as one of the younger Judges of the Court of Appeals was circulating around Johnson mansion with two blonde young ladies on his arm, an old and retired merchant of the metropolis gave him a "Haw d'do."

"Why Judge," he said, "this is beautiful! Can it be the old rebel democracy that I see before me? Was there ever a man named Tweed, or do I dream? Oh, this is too respectable."

The Judge smiled and shook the old merchant's "Yes," said he, "hunger has reformed the de-

mocracy as nothing else could. Albany is again an honest capital; the lean dog has had his probatton."

The old merchant, who had paid toll to former legislatures, said with some grimness:-

"What about the lean dog, Judge?" "Why," answered the democratic Judge, "don's you remember the two dogs in the story of Sanford and Merton? Let Hattie tell it!"

AN ANECDOTE TOLD BY A LADY. The buxom young lady threw back her head, and like one with the spirit of the anecdote related as follows:-

"There was a gentleman, sir, doing business in New York, who had a hunting estate near Albany. He had a fine blooded hunting dog by the name of Democrat, whose pedigree went back to two celebrated animais, Jefferson and Clinton. This dog was of such undoubted breed and strength that his master feit perfectly secure with him, and fed him on the camtiest meats. The dog was warmed by the fire, allowed to grow luxurious, and if anybody kicked him it was a high offence. So, one spring day, in cold weather, his master took the dog from the city up to his estate, and walked out in the woods confidently. All at once a wolf rushed upon the master, seized him by the seat of the reeches and gave him a dreadful tright. The man whistled to his dog Democrat, but, to his dis gust, the dog had run into the bush with every appearance of terror. What might have happened to the master is uncertain, but a very lean, illlavored, mangy, mongrel dog, coming up accidentally, rushed upon the wolf and most valorously shook him by the neck until the man was released, and the varmint fled."

The old merchant, who had always voted the war ticket and thought slavery and Tammany were the two unforgivable sins, besought the young lady to continue. The Judge said she had the right to the story, and must go on.

"Well, sir," continued the young lady, "the grief and indignation of the gentleman was unbounded at the benavior of the dog he had petted so much. He spurned that dog when it came fawning to his feer, and said :- 'This mongrei is the best stock after all. His pedigree may be obscure, but I have seen him fight. He shall go nome with me and receive the good treatment for which Democrat was so ungrateful."

"You perceive," interposed the Judge, "that the mongrel dog must have been called Wnig."

"Weil, sir," continued the lady archly, "the valiant dog was taken back to the city and sumptuously ted. His master told about his valor every day, and when another season came around exciaimed:—'I will go up to my estate again and see if rough old Whig will not shake another wolf to pieces.' He went, and while making the tour of his estate a famished wolf ran, as before, unexpectedly upon him. He whistled to the new dog, who, instead of behaving with the former intreputity, its tail is between its legs, its ear is down and the dog was going in panic toward the larm house. The wolf had left his sign manual 1:1 the gentleman and there seemed no hope for him, when, all at once, a miserable, beaten, wild kind of outcast dog made its appearance lastened upon the wolf without a bark and shook him to death. The gentleman inquired what dog it was to which he owed his life and the sarmer told him it was old Democrat, the same he had left out to starve the year before, who had been made virtuous by necessity."

HE SEES THE POINT.
The old merchant saw the application,

"Yes," he said, "I suppose the republicans have had lower and luxury so long that they are no better than the copperheads, who have been disciplined by deleat. For surely Governor Tilden is chaving like a real republican. To see Mr. Bryant honored in this way is something very different from the time of Tweed. No matter what is the name of the party I shall judge it hereafter by how it behaves."

The Bryant reception probably sprung from a simple and genuine motive. Its infliment was no less an act of statesmanship. Extended to one who has been fighting the democracy, although a democrat for thirty years, it allowed people without respect to party to take part in the act. Extended to a poet and an independent political economist, it was a recognition of the guid of letters, and perhaps the only occasion in our history when the Executive of a great State has made his first puolic act complimentary to an author. When he took the oath of office as shook hands with his opponent and exchanged memories with him. General Dix time gave him the benediction of the retiring party, quite unlike our President, who is said to have refused the company of resident Johnson when he went to be mangurated. During the past two decades the hundredth anniversaries of Shakespeare, Schiller and Waiter Scott have been celebrated by the world, he American people incusive. No nuthor recognized by ourselves has been thought of as a subject for holday recognition. Meantime we possessed a poet whose length of days and public rank approximated in a young country the lame of Goethe and of Rogers in the old countries. He had never been invited to Washington. Tae only literary men entertained by the republican party have been James Parton, as the friend of General Butler, and George Boker, rewarded for indifferent political poems with the Turkish Mission.

To Governor Theen is due the apprecension that the democratic party could in no way so well recommend itself to the culture and confidence of the land as by honoring politic literature, and lot there was Bryant part his four score, wavering between his lealty to two opposing parties:

THE RECEPTION

last night was not a successful in that this class appreciated the compilment and were present in spirit. The fact that the poet had accepted the invitation and was willing to reverse the general precedent of his line and make a public show of his venerable self, Indicated that he went timough this order to the Blood of champagne and whiskey which has rone of the state surrendered to Tummany's control, we had 4 social oocasion where democrat for thirty years, it allowed people without respect to party to take part in the act. Ex-

through this ordeal on behalf of the guild of literature. The reception was exactly in keeping with the mean. Instead of the flood of champagne and whiskey which has run on every occasion since the democracy of the State surrendered to Tammany's control, we had a soolid occasion where laddes could mingle with State politicians and not feel demeaned. The Judges, Sonators and dignitaries all trought their wives and daughters, lead only liquors, and the benaviour at the table was as good as any old kinickerbooker clizen on Stuyesant square of Gramercy Park comin expect of his household acquaintances. The only cigars to he seen were a few provided at the top of the nouse for the roporters, who did their writing there, and hemselves treated like people of good avocation.

Who werk here—How they Loored.

In the plain and commodious residence of the Governor, where his sisters, nephews and nices stood in line with Mr. Bryant, giving a domestic touch to the celebration, were to see seen the erect and sonorable head of Francis Kernan, his curling white hair, clear skin had sparking eye showing his years of good habits; the dise worldly visage of the schitchant spirit ready to be launced from it at a sympathetic suggestion; the square headed logician's nature, Sandiord E. Churcol, and dinairy the smooth and respectable exterior of Governor filteen himself, a smallish had, like his friend and loreramer Van huren the regency of the democracy of New York. It is well known an pointer circle state while they all stood in some sort of leafly to Judge Church as their candidate for the Presidency, and while they all stood in some sort of leafly to Judge Church as their candidate for the Presidency, and while they all stood in some sort of leafly to Judge Church as their candidate for the Presidency, and while they all stood in some sort of leafly to Judge Church as their candidate for the Presidency, and while they all stood in some sort of leafly to Judge Church as their candidate for the Presidency, and while they all sood in

candidate if the state of his besith would permit, they had all generally expressed the leching that New York was ready to relinquish the nomination in 1876 in layor of a Western man. Indeed, it is expected at Albany that the West will make the nomination with the help of New York.

Therefore the Bryant reception was a Pentecostal day, not for the amouthous democratic leaders of New York, but for the reviving democratic leaders of New York, but for the reviving democratic leaders of New York, but for the reviving democratic leaders of New York, but for the reviving democratic leaders of New York, but for the reviving democratic leaders of New York, but for the reviving democratic leaders of New York, but for the reviving democratic leaders of New York, but for the reviving democratic leaders of New York, but for the reviving democratic leaders of New York, but for the reviving democratic leaders of New York, but for the reviving democratic leaders of New York, but for the reviving democratic leaders of New York, but for the reviving democratic leaders of New York, but for the reviving democratic leaders of New York, but for leaders of New York, but for leading leaders in the Delevan Hotel, between when, like marketable animals going to water, the drove of Senators, Assemblyment and loboymen paraded. There were mysterious takes and winks, behind doors, the show of envelopes scaled tight and weigning formidably, a run of cheeks on the hotel cashier against a deposit for bribery and corruption left in the office sale. Toward midnight loud laughter, drunkenness, obscenty and abandonment of shame marked the law-making body and their accomplices. A mighty revolution must have occurred in economics and in morals to shift the scenes from such a picture to the pariors of Governor Triden with William Culen Bryant as his guest.

ernor Tilden with William Cullen Bryant as his guest.

AND MENORY GOETH BACK.

Nearly ten years ago a singular scene might have been witnessed in the Governor's room at the State Capitol. Reugen Fenton held the office. Under the benignant portrait of Lafayette, which adorns that apariment, were assembled the heads of departments of New York city—the Sheriff, Recorder, Comptroller, Mayor and others—conspicuous among whom was the celebrated Frank Boole. They were charged with corruption and usurpation. The hearing lasted part of a day. It came to haught out the fright it gave the conspirators determined them to seize the State government before they should proceed hirther.

Ten years have rolled by. To-day, in that Governor's chamber, a citizen of the metropolis and the State presides. So far from taking the office as the result of a trade, he told one of his associates to make inquiries for a suitable young man to be his Secretary.

"I want young men around me," said the Governor, "we must build up a democracy for the future, and begin with a generation subsequent to the war."

AND SO IT IS.

Thus it happens that the Secretary, Mr. Stebbins,

Inture, and begin with a generation subsequent to the war."

Thus it happens that the Secretary, Mr. Stebbing, is a voung man from the interior, whose recommendation was nothing but his respectability and itness. The Bonch has also been purified by the expurgation of three or four discriminators of persons in affairs of justice. The lobby if not defined is starved out at Albany this winter.

Meantime the new State Capitol building, which is turee times as large as the New York Post Office, and will have a spire one foothigh for every day in the year, is rapidly rising on the plateau of Albany, and with its occupation will rate away the minor enthces hudded about it, which for the past ten years mave ensarined the corruptions and protected the orages of a period too last for any censorship to control or any authority correct. The new democracy of Governor Tilden has begun its work in such a way as to deserve the motio of the assumptious theatrical manager who announced over the door, "We keep a poet of our own."

ART MATTERS.

A large number of paintings will be offered for sale during the coming week. Goupil makes an important sale of water colors, Wast offers a large collection, largely recruited from his own works, and, in addition to these, death has thrown on the market the valuable collection of the late Dr. Mott.
GOUPIL'S COLLECTION, KURTZ'S GALLERY.

Some two hundred water color paintings, representing the Roman, French and English schools, make up one of the most interesting exhibitions we have seen for some time in America. The school takes precedence of the others in point of number and importance, and, indeed, may almost be said to dwarf the others by the brilliancy of its color and the purity of its method. The work done by the artists of this school is thoroughly honest; there is no attempt to produce effects by the use of chalk or body color-as is sometimes done by all the others—but the colors are boldly and cleverly washed in with a freedom and dexterity quite marvellous. quality of work will be noticed especially in (154) "The Intrigue," a composition full of humor and as remarkable for its clever story and free drawing as for the brilliancy of its color and the skillul way in which the water colors have been handled. There is about this work and "The Firstation" (133), which hangs on the op-posite wall a decision and strength of handing, combined with minuteness of finish, which well nigh rivals oil painting. This latter work is from the easel of Indoni of Rome, is from the easel of Indoni of Rome, and is marveilously finished. It's color is pure and intensely brilliant, not alone in the dresses, which are of the last century, but in its admirable realization of daylight. It combined qualities rarely found combined in one work. Several Spanish artists, prominent students of this Roman source, are represented by good examples, "Guitana" (148), by poor Zamocois, who was snatched away with his first laurels fresh on his brow, is an excellent example of this artist's vigorous, dashink style. The colors are deep and rich, worked in boldly for breadth of effect. Tad picture is made by a single figure—a peasant woman at a well; but it derives interest from the admirable manner in which it is treated. Another great artist of the Spanish school who has been cut of by death—the lamented Fortuny—is represented by a sizel in an Arousan Mascone (180). at a well; but it derives interest from the admirable manner in which it is treated. Another great arist of the Spanish school who has been cut of by death—the lamented Fortuny—is represented by a scene in an Araoian Mosque (160). In it we see one of the lattitud presenting himself in the house of Alian. The tail figure of the Arab is erect, with that free, unconstrained air which belongs to his race and is encouraged by the flowing robes they wear. It is very positive in color and exhibits the same mingled freedom and decision in handling that we hothed in other works of the same school. Jimenez contributes a "Picador" (47) lying up against the wine barrels in some favorite inn. He is dressed in the curious costume of his profession and is altogether a very interesting subject for an artist. Agrasot's "Connoisseur" (52) is remarkable rather for its finish and delicacy than for its brilliancy of color. Simonetti, in addition to his larger picture, has a pleasing sketch of a Trastarverina wousan (74), in the picturesque costume of that district. We will bid adien to the Roman at a remarkably clever work by Marchetti (30). The dexterity of the handling in this work is not surpassed by anything in the exhibition. It is well composed and intense in the brilliancy of its color. The treatment shows the highest skill because the artist has grappled with and overcome most or the difficuties that he in the way of the water color painter. Examine with what wonderful skill and dexterrity the christian work is not surpassed by anything in the exhibition. It is well composed and intense in the brilliancy of its work is the district of the dress has been honestly washed in the minutest detail. So with the group of arms, the claborate furniture, and every detail in the picture is finished in its due proportion. The work is wholly free iron the sketchiness which is the weak point of most water color painting.

When we reach the French works we are conscious of a change of method, and one that cannot be looked upon as an improv